CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

FACT SHEET
ORDER NO. R9-2003-0155
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0109347

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP PENDLETON
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NOS. 1, 2, 3, & 13

DISCHARGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN
VIA THE OCEANSIDE OCEAN OUTFALL
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Agency Information

Agency name:	United State Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton
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A. ***BACKGROUND***

United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (hereinafter USMCB CP, Base, or discharger) sewage treatment plant (STP) Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 13 have been in chronic, and significant non-compliance with their existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) waste discharge limitations to discharge to surface waters of the Santa Margarita River for the following effluent constituents: total nitrogen, total phosphorous, total dissolved solids (TDS),

total chlorine residual, manganese, MBAS, iron, color, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, and whole effluent toxicity.

On August 11, 1999, this Regional Board adopted Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. 99-41, for the USMCB CP's STP Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, & 13. This CDO updated the compliance schedule and requirements of previous CDOs for the Base to comply with the Discharge Specifications contained in their respective NPDES permits.

In accordance with the discharger's short-term plan to comply with CDO No. 99-41, On March 14, 2003 the USMCB CP submitted an application for NPDES Waste Discharge Requirements to discharge a maximum of 3.6 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) of secondary treated effluent from STP Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 13, to the Pacific Ocean, via the City of Oceanside's Oceanside Ocean Outfall (OOO). After additional information was submitted on April 30, the application was considered to be complete.

For a detailed summary of the activities that preceded this application, refer to Section N, titled "History", of this Fact Sheet.

Based on the information provided in the discharger's Report of Waste Discharge application, the Base has demonstrated that they can comply with all requirements applicable to their proposed discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Sewage treatment plant Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 13 have been in compliance with all Ocean and Basin Plan standards (for Ocean disposal) since April 1, 2003, when the Base last had an exceedance of the TSS daily maximum effluent limitation (of 45 mg/L) at STP No. 3.

B. ***FACILITY DESCRIPTION***

USMCB CP has seven federally owned and operated facilities (Plants No. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, and 13) that currently collect and treat wastewater throughout the Base. Four of these treatment facilities (Plants No. 1, 2, 3, and 13) currently discharge directly to surface waters, at two separate locations along the Santa Margarita River.

Plants No. 1, 2, 3, and 13 are all located on Base property, directly north of the City of Oceanside, in San Diego County. Each facility can be referenced using the information in the table below.

FACILITY REFERENCE INFORMATION

FACILITY	BUILDING NUMBER	COORDINATES	
		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Plant No. 1	14831	33 18' 47" N	117 17' 49" W
Plant No. 2	17831	33 16' 57" N	117 18' 15" W
Plant No. 3	22831	33 17' 16" N	117 22' 14" W
Plant No. 13	20831	33 13' 57" N	117 23' 33" W

Based on information submitted by the discharger, the existing average flows and certified treatment capacities (i.e. maximum permitted flows) at these USMCB CP wastewater treatment facilities are as follows:

Current Flows and Certified Capacities

FACILITY (PLANT NUMBER)	AVERAGE FLOW (MGD)	CERTIFIED CAPACITY (MGD)
Headquarters Plant (1)	0.346	1.11
San Luis Rey Plant (2)	0.279	0.92
Chappo Plant (3)	0.582	0.9
Twin Lakes Plant (13)	1.501	2.0
Total	**= 2.708 MGD**	**= 4.93 MGD**

Wastewater treatment unit operations and processes at Treatment Plant No. 1 consist of bar screens, comminutors, grit chambers, primary clarifiers, trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, and chlorine contact tanks. Facilities for sewage sludge include anaerobic digesters, waste gas burners, and sludge drying beds. Grit and dewatered sludge are hauled to Camp Pendleton Area 43 where they are disposed of in a Class III landfill.

Wastewater treatment unit operations and processes at Treatment Plant No. 2 consist of bar screens, comminutors, grit chambers, primary clarifiers, trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, and chlorine contact tanks. Facilities for sewage sludge include anaerobic digesters, gas burners, and sludge drying beds. Grit and dewatered sludge are hauled to Camp Pendleton Area 43 where they are disposed of in a Class III landfill.

In addition to Order No. R9-2003-0155, the combined effluent from sewage Treatment Plant Nos. 1 and 2 is also regulated under non-NPDES waste discharge requirements to allow for the discharge, storage, and use of reclaimed effluent for spray irrigation of the Camp Pendleton Marine Memorial Golf Course.

Wastewater treatment unit operations and processes at Treatment Plant No. 3 consist of bar screens, comminutors, primary clarifiers, trickling filters, and secondary clarifiers. Facilities for sewage sludge include primary and secondary digesters, gas burners, and sludge drying beds. Grit and dewatered sludge are hauled to Camp Pendleton Area 43 where they are disposed of in a Class III landfill.

Wastewater treatment unit operations and processes at Treatment Plant No. 13 consist of oil/water separators, bar screens, comminutors, grit chambers, primary clarifiers, trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, and chlorine contact tanks. Facilities for sewage sludge include anaerobic digesters, gas burners, and sludge drying beds. Grit and dewatered sludge are hauled to Camp Pendleton Area 43 where they are disposed of in a Class III landfill.

C. ***DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE***

Currently, any treated effluent from Plant Nos. 1 & 2 that is not used to irrigate the Marine Memorial Golf Course, is collected in the "Horse Lake" storage pond, and subsequently transferred to the "Twin Lakes" storage pond, where it commingles with treated effluent from Plant No. 13, and is then discharged to the Santa Margarita River. Plant No. 3 also discharges treated effluent to the Santa Margarita River, further upstream from the Twin Lakes discharge point.

USMCB CP has installed a new piping and conveyance system that would combine the treated effluent from the four STPs and convey the effluent to the Lemon Grove Pump Station. The effluent is then pumped approximately 4 miles along a land outfall pipe where it connects to the City of Oceanside Ocean Outfall (OOO), for discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Alternatively, treated effluent from the four STPs can be collected and stored in the Lemon Grove Equalization Basin, a lined storage pond that can be used to offset peak flows to the OOO or to temporarily cease discharging altogether in emergency situations.

Figure 2-1, at the end of this document, shows the location of the Base facilities, relative to the Lemon Grove Basin and Pump Station, and the OOO.

The OOO extends southwesterly from the mouth of Loma Alta Creek in the City of Oceanside. The inshore end of the diffuser is located approximately 8,050 feet offshore at a depth of approximately 102 feet. The diffuser, which is collinear with the rest of the outfall, is approximately 230 feet long and extends to a depth of approximately 108 feet. The terminus is located at Latitude 33° 09' 46" North, Longitude 117° 23' 28" West. The design capacity of the OOO is 30 MGD (average daily flow), with a maximum rated peak-day capacity of 45 MGD.

The City of Oceanside is permitted to discharge a total of 21 MGD of annual average flows from two wastewater treatment facilities and one desalination facility (Order No. 2000-11, NPDES No. CA 0107433) through the OOO. The Fallbrook Public Utility District (FUPD) has a contract with the City of Oceanside to discharge an average annual flowrate of 2.4 MGD of treated wastewater from its Treatment Plant No. 1 (Order No. 2000-12, NPDES No. CA0108031) through the OOO. IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation is proposing to discharge up to 155,000 gpd (maximum daily flow rate) of brine and other wastes associated with water purification and softening process through the OOO, starting August 2003. Current and proposed discharges through the OOO, including USMCB CP, are as follows:

CONSOLIDATED DISCHARGES TO THE OOO

Discharger and Permit	Discharging Facility	Nature of Discharge	Permitted Flow (MGD)
City of Oceanside (Order No. 2000-11)	La Salina WWTP	Secondary treated effluent	5.5
	San Luis Rey WWTP	Secondary treated effluent	13.5
	Mission Basin groundwater desalting facility	Reverse Osmosis Brine	2.0
FPUD (Order No. 2000-12)	FPUD Plant No. 1	Tertiary treated effluent	2.4
USMC CP (Order No. R9-2003-0155)	*USMCB CP Plant Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 13*	*Secondary treated effluent*	*3.6*
IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corp. (tentative Order No. R9-2003-0140)	*New IDEC Manufacturing Operations (NIMO)*	*Brine waste discharge from water purification and softening processes*	*0.155*
TOTAL			**27.16**

The Ocean Plan allows the use of a minimum probable initial dilution factor, Dm (expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater), for calculation of effluent limitations for the priority pollutant water quality objectives listed in Table B of the Ocean Plan. Order No. 2000-11 (City of Oceanside) and Order No. 2000-12 (FPUD), for the discharge through the OOO, include a Dm of 82. The Dm for the OOO was calculated using the Plumes model. Effluent limitations for those Orders were calculated using the Dm of 82.

In March 200l the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) staff completed a revised modeling assessment of the Dm for the OOO, using the UM3 model. SWRCB staff calculated a Dm of 76 for the combined flow from FPUD and Oceanside and noted that the Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) extends approximately 78 feet from each diffuser port. SWRCB staff calculated a Dm of 77 for current and proposed combined flows, which included the USMCB CP's proposed 3.6 MGD discharge. SWRCB staff commented that the difference in dilution was less that the resolution of the model, and therefore considered the increase in flow to be "incidental and not of consequence." Considering the variability in the entry parameters and the resolution of the model, effluent limitations for this Order were calculated using a Dm of 80.

D. ***RECEIVING WATER***

The SWRCB adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) on November 16, 2000 that became effective December 3, 2001. The 2001 Ocean Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of state ocean waters to be protected:

a. Industrial water supply
b. Water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment
c. Navigation
d. Commercial and sport fishing
e. Mariculture
f. Preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance
g. Rare and endangered species
h. Marine habitat
i. Fish migration
j. Fish spawning
k. Shellfish harvesting

These beneficial uses are applicable to the subject discharge. In order to protect these beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives (for bacterial, physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, and for radioactivity), general requirements for management of waste discharge to the ocean, quality requirements for waste discharges (effluent water quality requirements), discharge prohibitions, and general provisions. These conditions have been incorporated into the requirements of Order No. R9-2003-0155.

The 2001 Ocean Plan states that, "Water shall not be discharged to areas designated as being of special biological significance (ASBS). Discharges shall be located a sufficient distance from such designated areas to assure maintenance of natural water quality conditions in that area." Although not a designated ASBS, Oceanside Artificial Fishing Reef No. 1, described in the California Department of Fish and Game *Guide to Artificial Reefs of Southern California*, is located approximately 6,000 feet north of the inshore end of the OOO diffuser at Latitude 33° 10' 57" North, Longitude 117° 25' 00" West. According to the 2001 Ocean Plan, the nearest ASBS is Heisler Park Ecological Reserve, pproximately 38 miles north of the discharge location, near Laguna Beach. The subject discharge is not expected to have any impacts on this designated area.

The *Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan Report for the San Diego Basin (9)* (Basin Plan) was adopted by this Regional Board on March 17, 1975 and approved by the SWRCB. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by the Regional Board and approved by the SWRCB. At the time of preparation of Order No. R9-2003-0155, the most

recent revisions to the Basin Plan were dated September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of the coastal waters of the Pacific Ocean to be protected:

a. Industrial service supply
b. Navigation
c. Contact water recreation
d. Non-contact water recreation
f. Commercial and sport fishing
g. Preservation of biological habitats of special significance
h. Wildlife habitat
i. Rare, threatened, or endangered species
j. Marine habitat
k. Aquaculture
l. Migration of aquatic organisms
m. Spawning, reproduction and/or early development
n. Shellfish harvesting

These beneficial uses are applicable to the subject discharge. The Basin Plan relies primarily on the requirements of the Ocean Plan for protection of these beneficial uses. The Basin Plan, however, does establish additional water quality objectives for dissolved oxygen and pH. These objectives have been incorporated into the requirements of this Order.

E. ***BASIS OF EFFLUENT LIMITATION DETERMINATIONS***

Effluent limitations in Order No. R9-2003-0155 are based on the secondary treatment requirements of 40 CFR 133, and the limitations established in the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan.

Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires each POTW to meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Administrator. Secondary treatment is defined by the USEPA Administrator in the federal regulations (40 CFR Part 133.100 to 40 CFR Part 133.105) in terms of three parameters: 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), total suspended solids (TSS), and pH. Discharge Specification B.1.a. of Order No. R9-2003-0155 establishes effluent limitations for BOD_5, TSS, and pH in accordance with federal secondary treatment regulations. The 30-day average percent removal for these constituents was based on 40 CFR 133.102.

This discharge is not considered to be from a "Publicly Owned Treatment Works" (POTW) because the facilities are federally owned. However, since the facilities are operated like a POTW and with the same purpose as a POTW, the 2001 Ocean Plan Table A effluent limitations have been applied to this discharge, based on best professional judgment.

Effluent discharge specifications for the remaining Ocean Plan Table B constituents were calculated using Equation 1 of the Ocean Plan:

Ce = Co + Dm (Co – Cs)

Where:
Ce = the effluent concentration limit obtained
Co = the concentration (Ocean Plan water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution.
Cs = the background seawater concentration (from Ocean Plan Table C)
Dm = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater.

Both effluent concentration and mass emission rate (MER) limitations were calculated using the procedures outlined in the 2001 Ocean Plan, a minimum probable initial dilution (Dm) of 80, and a flowrate of 3.6 MGD.

The MER limitations, in pounds per day, were obtained from the following calculation (from the 2001 Ocean Plan, Equation 3):

mass emission rate limitation (lb/Day) = 0.00834 x Ce x Q

Where Q is the flow rate (in MGD) (in this case, 3.6 MGD), C is the constituent effluent limitation (in µg/L), and 0.00834 is a conversion factor with units of (lb/MG) / (µg/L). Note that MG = Million Gallons.

Receiving water limitations established in this Order are in accordance with the 2001 Ocean Plan, Table B (Water Quality Objectives). All effluent limitations calculated were rounded off to two significant figures at the end of the calculation.

F. ***ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS***

Provision F.8 of Order No. R9-2003-0155 requires all the permitted facilities to be adequately staffed, with no less than the recommended number of staff specified in USEPA Manual No. 17090, (DAN 10/71) at any time. Inadequate staffing has been continuously noted as a deficiency throughout the treatment plant annual inspection reports. On May 29, 2002, SWRCB staff, in conjunction with Regional Board staff, conducted a staffing survey in accordance with the USEPA guidelines for staffing. The report recommended that, in order to operate Plant Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 13, a minimum of 24.8 person years[1] was necessary; 9.1, 6.8, 3.5, and 5.4 person years, per plant, respectively. This number does not include staffing for the other permitted Base facilities (i.e. Plant Nos. 9, 11, or 12) or staffing necessary to operate the pump stations and collection system.

As a means of preventing sewer overflows caused at the treatment plants, provisions F.27 and F.28 of Order No. R9-2003-0155 require the discharger to implement and maintain a Sewer

[1] assuming 1500 hours per person per year

Overflow Prevention Plan (SOPP) and a Sewer Overflow Response Plan (SORP) for all spills not covered under Order No. 96-04 (e.g. in-plant spills or reclaimed water spills).

Order No. R9-2003-0155 expires August 13, 2008. The City of Oceanside's Order No. 2000-11 and the FPUD's Order No. 2000-12 expire February 9, 2003. At that time, a revised receiving water monitoring program may be developed and incorporated into all permitted discharges to the OOO. Therefore, it is likely that the receiving water monitoring program of this Order will be amended prior to the scheduled expiration date.

In addition to provisions that are standard to this Regional Board, 40 CFR 122.5, 122.21, 122.22, 122.41, and 122.61-64 incorporate additional conditions that are to be applied to all NPDES permits, either expressly or by reference.

G. ***REPORTING REQUIREMENTS***

In an effort to standardize permit monitoring and reporting requirements to support electronic data submittal of discharger self-monitoring reports, the reporting units, definitions, and due dates in Order No. R9-2003-0155 have been modified according to the SWRCB's Water Quality Permit Standards Team Final Report, dated April 1999. The discharger will be required to report according to these revisions.

H. ***MONITORING REQUIREMENTS***

Monitoring requirements have been established for all constituents with effluent limitations. Monitoring frequency for any given constituent was determined in accordance with the U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Course Workbook and Course Manual. Consideration was given to the monitoring frequency of similar discharges and the compliance history of the subject discharge for a particular constituent.

I. ***RECEIVING WATER MONITORING***

Receiving water monitoring requirements are the same as those required for the City of Oceanside and the Fallbrook Public Utilities District. The receiving water and sediment monitoring program for the OOO may be conducted jointly with the City of Oceanside and any other agencies/dischargers utilizing the OOO if the discharger so chooses.

J. ***ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS***

Waste discharge requirements for this discharge must be in conformance with 40 CFR 131.12 and State Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (known collectively as "antidegradation" policies). It is staff's conclusion that the proposed relocation of USMCB CP effluent discharges from the Santa Margarita River (a tributary to the Pacific Ocean) to the OOO is in compliance with the antidegradation regulations. Reasons for this conclusion include:

- No net degradation of water quality occurs, due to the change in location of the discharge

points.
- No significant changes in net mass emissions to the region occur as a result of the project, and
- The project results in net benefits to inland and surf zone beneficial uses without impacting beneficial uses in deeper ocean waters.

K. ***STORM WATER REGULATION***

Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act, as amended, and the implementing regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 123 and 124) of the USEPA, require that facilities that treat, store, recycle, or reclaim municipal wastewater with design flows greater than 1 MGD must be covered under NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities. Stormwater discharges from Treatment Plant Nos. 1 and 13 are subject to the terms and conditions of General Permit No. CAS000001.

L. ***PRETREATMENT***

Order No. R9-2003-0155 establishes Source Control Program Requirements to regulate the discharge of non-domestic wastewater into the four wastewater treatment facilities. Influent monitoring requirements have been established for all four wastewater treatment facilities to monitor for the potential or actual contribution of conventional and toxic pollutants from non-domestic sources at Camp Pendleton. If the influent monitoring data shows a need for effluent limits in accordance with Federal Regulations, this Order will be amended to require the discharger to development and implement a Source Control Program with effluent limits to comply with Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and with Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT).

M. ***BIOSOLIDS***

Dewatered sludge from all four treatment plants is tested for all parameters required under 40 CFR Part 503. Uncontaminated sludge is hauled to Camp Pendleton Area 43 where it is disposed of in an on-site Class III landfill. Contaminated sludge is hauled off-base through a hazardous waste contract to an appropriate disposal facility.

Sludge monitoring and disposal requirements are specified in 40 CFR, Parts 25, 257, 258, 501, and 503; CWA Section 405(d); and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 23 Chapter 15. As USEPA has not delegated the authority to implement the sludge program to the State of California, the enforcement of sludge requirements applying to Order No. R9-2003-0155 remains under USEPA's jurisdiction.

N. ***HISTORY***

On May 4, 1987, individual NPDES waste discharge requirements were adopted by this Regional Board for the cumulative discharge of up to 6.61 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated sewage from the five U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton (hereinafter discharger, USMCB

CP) wastewater treatment facilities discharging to the Ysidora Hydrologic Area of the Santa Margarita Hydrologic Unit (Hydrologic Unit Basin Number 2.00). The five NPDES permits expired on May 4, 1988, and are listed in the table below.

1987 INDIVIDUAL FACILITY PERMITS

OLD NPDES PERMIT NO.	FACILITY (PLANT NUMBER)	OLD ORDER NO.	MAXIMUM PERMITTED FLOW (MGD)
CA0108219	Headquarters Plant (1)	87-07	1.50
CA0108227	San Luis Rey Plant (2)	87-08	0.92
CA0108235	Chappo Plant (3)	87-09	1.10
CA0108243	Santa Margarita Plant (8)	87-10	0.59
CA0108294	Twin Lakes Plant (13)	87-15	2.50

Total Previously Permitted Flow = 6.61 MGD

On October 10, 1989, the discharger submitted applications for renewal of the NPDES permits for the facilities listed in above. Based on information in the permit applications and follow-up inspections by Regional Board staff, it was determined that one new permit would be written to replace the five individual permits, since the listed facilities had the same discharge specifications and monitoring requirements, and discharged into the same hydrologic unit. On August 11, 1994, this Regional Board adopted NPDES Order No. 94-51 (CA0108863), which consolidated all five waste discharge requirements.

On January 27, 1989, the discharger was issued individual CDOs by this Regional Board for violations of the effluent limits contained in the individual NPDES permits. The CDOs contained time schedules for the facilities to achieve compliance with the *Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (Basin Plan).

On October 28, 1991, this Regional Board adopted Addendum No. 1 to the 1989 CDOs which set new milestone dates and interim effluent limits until compliance could be achieved. The date set for achieving full compliance with the Basin Plan was October 1, 1994. On November 1, 1993, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued to the discharger for failure to comply with the milestone dates in the CDOs. The NOV requested that the discharger submit a revised compliance schedule for each facility.

On February 4, 1994, the discharger submitted a report with a new time schedule for achieving compliance with the Basin Plan. The new time schedule for completion of construction on the five facilities was January 1997. The proposed construction project (P527) consisted of piping the effluent to the City of Oceanside through a new effluent pipeline for discharge into the Pacific Ocean through the OOO.

On August 11, 1994, the Regional Board adopted CDO No. 94-52. The CDO updated the compliance time schedule of the previous CDOs, consolidated their requirements into one order, and established revised interim effluent limitations.

On September 12, 1996, the Regional Board adopted Addendum No. 1 to CDO 94-52, which authorized a time schedule extension for achieving full compliance with the Basin Plan to May 31, 1999. The CDO time schedule modification was adopted by the Regional Board to allow the discharger time to construct facilities that would route the wastewater discharge from the five wastewater treatment plants in the Santa Margarita River watershed to the OOO.

On September 3, 1997, the Oceanside City Council voted to deny use of the outfall to the discharger. The discharger then developed a disposal alternative, referred to as the Lemon Grove Percolation Pond Facility, which would have provided a means to achieve compliance with the deadline of May 31, 1999. The alternative plan proposed to dispose of the effluent from the five treatment plants to groundwater via percolation beds and sand drains. Modeling of groundwater flows in the proposed disposal area, however, indicated that the groundwater discharge may cause significant impacts to the nearby salt marsh and plant and animal species, some of which are threatened or endangered. The discharger also received correspondence from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Coastal Commission which conveyed serious concerns about the potential for adversely impacting the Santa Margarita Lagoon and wildlife habitat. Based on the continued opposition from USEPA, the discharger eliminated from further consideration the Lemon Grove Percolation Pond Facility as a viable disposal alternative.

On May 12, 1999, the Regional Board adopted Addendum No. 2 to CDO No. 94-52. Addendum No. 2 extended the final compliance date of CDO No. 94-52 to August 11, 1999. It also established July 7, 1999, as an interim milestone date for the completion and submittal of a proposed long-term compliance plan. The extension of the compliance date from May 31, 1999, to August 11, 1999, was intended to allow the discharger to reinitiate negotiations with the City of Oceanside for the use of its ocean outfall, and to submit a plan and time schedule for final compliance with NPDES Order No. 94-51.

By letter dated July 7, 1999, the discharger reported that negotiations with the City of Oceanside were reinitiated on June 30, 1999. The primary goal of the negotiations was to have a signed agreement between the two parties by December 30, 1999, for the discharger's short-term use of the OOO. If an agreement could not be reached, then the short-term compliance plan would be abandoned. In this event, compliance would not be achieved until the completion of the long-term compliance project to provide nutrient removal facilities for the wastewater discharges from Wastewater Treatment Plant Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, and 13.

The July 7, 1999 letter also reported the concurrent development of a military construction project to upgrade and replace existing wastewater treatment facilities to provide tertiary treatment with nutrient removal and a wastewater recycling program. Camp Pendleton estimated that their long-term compliance proposal would be forwarded to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington D.C., by December 31, 1999, and that full compliance would be achieved with the completion of their long-term compliance project by 2006.

On August 11, 1999 this Regional Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. 99-41. Order No. 99-41 updates the requirements of CDO No. 94-52 and addenda thereto, which expired on August 11, 1999, and establishes a final compliance date of September 8, 2004 to achieve compliance with NPDES Order No. 94-51, as reissued and/or revised.

On July 12, 1999, the discharger submitted an application for the renewal of its NPDES permit pursuant to Reporting Requirement No. 2 of Order No. 94-51. On September 8, 1999, this Regional Board adopted individual NPDES Waste Discharge Requirements for the five facilities under the provisions of the permits listed in the table below.

1999 INDIVIDUAL FACILITY PERMITS

NPDES PERMIT NO.	FACILITY (PLANT NUMBER)	ORDER NO.	MAXIMUM PERMITTED FLOW (MGD)
CA0108961	Headquarters Plant (1)	99-55	1.50
CA0108979	San Luis Rey Plant (2)	99-56	0.92
CA0108987	Chappo Plant (3)	99-57	1.10
CA0108995	Santa Margarita Plant (8)	99-58	0.59
CA0109002	Twin Lakes Plant (13)	99-59	2.50
			Total Permitted Flow = 6.61 MGD

On October 18, 2001, the discharger ceased operation of the Santa Margarita Plant (Plant No. 8) and began to re-route the plant's influent to be treated at the Chappo Plant (Plant No. 3). Order No. R9-2003-0155 rescinds NPDES Waste Discharge Requirements contained in Order No. 99-58.

O. ***PROCEDURE FOR FINAL DECISION***

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, the RWQCB must issue a public notice that an NPDES permit has been prepared and that the permit will be brought before the RWQCB at a public hearing. The public notice must be issued at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. On July 8, 2003, a public notice was requested for publishing in the *North County Times* no later than July 11, 2003. The public notice was issued by the RWQCB regarding the preparation of NPDES Order No. R9-2003-0155, to notify the public of the RWQCB' s intent to hold a public hearing at its August 13, 2003 meeting.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the draft waste discharge requirements contained in Tentative Order No. R9-2003-0155. Written comments should be submitted either in person during business hours, or by mail, to:

John H. Robertus, Executive Officer
Attn: Chiara Clemente
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 9
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340

The Regional Board requests that all lengthy comments be submitted in writing in advance of the meeting date. To ensure that the Regional Board has the opportunity to fully study and consider written material, comments should be received in the Regional Board's office no later than 5:00 P.M. on Wednesday, July 30, 2003. If the submitted written material is more than 5 pages or contains foldouts, maps, etc., 20 copies must be submitted for distribution to the Regional Board members and staff. Written material submitted after 5:00 P.M. on Wednesday, August 6, 2003, will not be provided to the Regional Board members, and will not be considered by the Regional Board.

All comments or objections received by the appropriate date will be considered in the formulation of the final NPDES permit. A public hearing is scheduled for the August 13, 2003 RWQCB meeting at the following location:

Water Quality Control Board
Regional Board Meeting Room
9174 Sky Park Court
San Diego, California

The meeting is scheduled to begin at 9:00 A.M. Written statements may be presented at the public hearing, and all comments and objections will be considered by the RWQCB.

For further information regarding this NPDES permits or the public hearing, contact Ms. Chiara Clemente in writing at the above address or by telephone at (858) 467-2359. Copies of the applications, NPDES waste discharge requirements, and other documents (other than those that the Executive Officer maintains as confidential) are available at the RWQCB office for inspection and copying according to the following schedule (excluding holidays):

Monday and Thursday:	1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Tuesday and Wednesday:	8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., and 1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Friday:	8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

After the close of the public hearing, the RWQCB may adopt a final NPDES permit. The final permit will become effective ten (10) days after adoption by the RWQCB, unless a later date is specified by the RWQCB.

Any person may petition the SWRCB to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the final waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. R9-2003-0155. Petitions must be

filed in writing within thirty (30) days following the Regional Board's adoption of the final permit, and must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95801.

P. ***REFERENCES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NPDES WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS***

The following documents provide the necessary references for the basis of this NPDES permit:

1. This RWQCB' s Order Nos. 99-55, 99-56, 99-57, 99-58, 99-59 and all previous waste discharge requirements for USMCB CP.

2. The Clean Water Act, Sections 208, 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 402, 403, and 405.

3. NPDES Report of Waste Discharge (permit application) submitted by USMCB CP on July 17, 2001, for the treatment plants tributary to the Oceanside Ocean Outfall.

4. NPDES Report of Waste Discharge (permit application) submitted by USMCB CP on April 30, 2003, for the treatment plants tributary to the Oceanside Ocean Outfall.

5. The Water Quality Control Plan Report for the San Diego Basin (9) (Basin Plan), September 8, 1994.

6. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 2, 25, 122, 123, 124, 131, 133, 136, 257, 258, 403, 501, and 503.

7. The California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15.

8. SWRCB's Water Quality Permit Standards Team Final Report, April 1999.

9. U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Course Workbook, March 22-26, 1999.

10. U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, December 1996, EPA-833-B-96-003.

11. California State Water Resources Control Board Administrative Procedures Manual, May 1998.

12. The California Ocean Plan, December 3, 2001.